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C. B. LORIMER, - - - - Editor.

R. E. LORIMER, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy, - - - -

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

It is not quite a year of memories to every one we record, but the rejection of the Reform Treaty will mean war with long lumber anything like it. The Treaty is likely to be rejected, simply because of the an election that under it our commerce will not get their rights, and that it is wise now to hold the question open to be considered by the incoming administration.

The Postal Telegraph Bill is virtually defeated. The Telegraph monopolists have been successful in their efforts, and for the present, at least, we must pursue the beaten track. But we are convinced that the disposition of the public will not be satisfied in such a manner as well result advantageously to the whole country is merely a question of time. As the attention of the country is directed to the question, public opinion will find its expression, and, as in every other matter, will ultimately carry the day.

Has not the subscribing a life of steamships from Philadelphia to Bremen or Hamburg have been introduced into the Senate at Harrisburg, and we hear that the shareholders making the application are expecting to have permission to tap the State Treasury. If coal impudence could win in this instance, we should at once conclude that opposition would be useless. Grant this application, and we may expect to hear every private enterprise that is too poor to go alone clamoring for a chance at the State Treasury. We are told that these shareholders pretend to own several locks of little service, and perhaps they hope to realize on them in this way. Even if the thing were otherwise, what return can they pretend they will render the State for this enormous favor? The thing is simply a swindle. Will sch-mers or ruin-ing the Treasury never cease? We hope to see the Legislature kick the bill out of doors right speedily.

The New York *Times* says that one of the first questions which Gen. Grant will be called upon to decide is, "whether members of Congress are to make the appointments to office for the respective districts or not." It has been the practice of previous administrations to virtually yield to members of Congress the selection of persons for the offices in their respective districts. The *Times* thinks that should Gen. Grant continue this he will accomplish but little. "If he does not, he may prepare for a fight, better and more embittered than any he has yet encountered." That Gen. Grant as a rule will surrender to members of Congress the appointing power to the extent indicated, we do not believe. We feel certain that there are Senators and members in whom he does not feel that high degree of confidence. He has a work to do—or to speak, a battle to fight, and in selecting his subordinates for executing the details he will call to his aid only those whose past services and present standing entitle them to such a manifestation of his confidence. Were he to adopt any other rule he would little his own professions and virtually abandon the great work that has been committed to his hands.

We continue to receive from nearly every quarter of the State communications of interest relative to the organization of the Republican party. Harrisburg correspondence, one of the finest and most honored of Pennsylvania's public men says: "Give it to them at "Harrisburg. All honest men and good "Republicans will sustain you." The chairman of the County Committee of a reliable Republican county, writes: "You have "taken the right and honest view of this "subject, and will be sustained by the people not only of my county, but of all the "State." A leading Republican in a strong Republican county east of the mountains says: "You have still honest people under "ten thousand obligations to you for your "prompt and indicative course in exposing "the corruptions and liberalizing. The agitation may be small, but the principle is vital. A "visit to the Capitol has convinced me "that the course of the Commission will secure the State this year many thousands, for there has been a sudden giving "up of jobs that had been deliberately planned, and no doubt there will be an attempt to arouse for the additional offices "by economizing in other respects. I "give you many thanks." We could quote a large number of private letters of the same import, all from Republicans of standing, going to prove that the Commission is working well and wisely so far.

Majority or Nothing.

The principal stock in trade of the Democratic orators in Congress against the Republican party. Formerly the "nigger" composed the sum and substance of their arguments. The absence of the "nigger" has rendered the Democracy more sentimental in their attacks upon the Republican party. Their position, however, does not keep pace with their professions. The other day, when Mr. Kasson's resolution for the payment of ten per cent. extra to the clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers employed in the various Departments of Washington, coming up, a Republican member made a motion to lay the resolution on the table. Here was an opportunity for those Democrats who are incessantly crying out against economy to put in practice their loud professions. The motion was carried by the votes. Seventy-four Republicans and five Democrats voted yea. Forty-one Republicans and forty-three Democrats voted nay.

There is nothing either new or remarkable in this action of the Democrats for public economy. It is entirely in keeping with their past course, and therefore is to be expected. Still it is of sufficient importance to make a note of for future reference.

How to Treat Criminals.

Mr. Hayden, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, favors the public with a volume in which he advocates some theories that will attract the attention of the friends of Prison Reform and social science. Mr. Hayden has had ten years experience in the Massachusetts State Prison. His opinion, therefore, is entitled to more than ordinary consideration. The history of the Massachusetts State Prison, as detailed by Mr. Hayden, may be accepted as a fair illustration of the principles which have governed prison discipline in the United States for upwards of half a century. In 1825, the first official declaration on the subject of prison discipline in Massachusetts, opened with the following sentence:

"The object of punishment is the reformation of the offender, or, at least, the prevention of his future crimes."

How far from fulfilling this object the management of the Massachusetts State Prison has been, Mr. Hayden's volume abundantly proves. The change in public opinion has been of slow growth, but it is now the law and Mr. Hayden's experience and observation are admirably adapted to the sentiments which animated the Directors of 1825. He argues that "*the one thing is to fix into a "man the settled need of understanding may "bring with him into the prison.*" If this course were pursued, "at least eighty per cent of all convicts of crime now to be discharged and each useful members of society." This is the language of a Christian, and enlightened civilization is beginning to respond to it. The bell, the shower bath and the dungeon, in Mr. Hayden's opinion, should be placed where they properly belong—with the relics of barbarism. Instead of starving out with the object of punishing the criminal, the good object should be the reformation. Employing a rational and reasonable system, the prison would adopt a system that would present to the prisoner's sentence a proportion to its restitutive conduct. In carrying out this system, the greatest source of perplexity to prison officers, money, the insatiable terror of sentence imposed for similar offences, would be removed. Sentences would be consistent and uniform. According to Mr. Hayden's estimate

An advertiser has a right to expect that every paper in which he pays for space will circulate among the class of persons likely to become purchasers of the articles he has to sell. The Commercial has a large and steadily increasing circulation among the most wealthy and influential classes in this community, and in the surrounding country, and as to its character for reliability, it is known throughout the entire country. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to advertise in the Commercial.

General and Particular.

Nothing has occurred since our last publication, more or which has occupying into existence the constitutional consultation does not exist, engage origin, of which number the Democratic dence and the *Sugarcoat* grind nearly two-thirds, it would seem that the Semmilite must needs have for a remedy of leaders, and especially a very trifling influence.

It is rumored that Senator Henderson has been sent to Cuba on a secret mission by A. J. The report seems to taken with several grains of allowance.

The latest literary intelligence is, that Appleton & Co. are to begin next month the publication of a new weekly journal. The size and style will be somewhat different, we understand, from our other periodicals, and it will be illustrated in an artistic and elaborate manner. Victor Hugo's new romance, "By Command of the King," is to be run through its pages.

The editor of the Wachsville *Ohio Gazette* attended the Kelling concert in Cincinnati, and made the following estimate of his "leader." He says: "The audience was emphatically the most select and fashionable we ever remember to have seen, though we have before now listened to such, places in New York, when Fifth avenue and Madison square were represented. The ladies of Cincinnati, Covington, and their suburbs, are afraid of their Eastern sisters in personal charms, while in respect to fashion they are not a million behind, though the Gordian bend is conformed—a mark of Western good sense over Eastern weak imbecilities."

The Inconsistency of Modern Justice.

A New York journal exposes the gross injustice practiced in the House of Detention in that city. The examination was set apart for the imprisonment of persons not even charged with crime. Witnesses in criminal cases are sent to the House of Detention, and kept there on an average twenty-one days, while the desperadoes and highwaymen they are held to testify against are permitted to go at liberty in seven or eight hours. The report of the Sergeant in charge of the House of Detention for the year just closes that there were confined as prisoners, 2,000 persons, of whom 1,000 were males and 1,000 females—264. The aggregate number of days these persons were detained is 9,22, equal to ten years, six months and eighteen days of one person.

The number of persons passing through the prisons in New York and Brooklyn, 8,000 persons have been imprisoned in the institution, an aggregate of 29,80 days—equal to seventy years, nine months and seventeen days of one person. One person was detained in custody for a period of six years, six months and eighteen days of one person.

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The Methodist Episcopal Church at Beaver Falls, which was destroyed by fire on Brighton, has been favored with a gracious revival. The meeting was conducted by Rev. T. Sowden. Up to assuming the pastor and Communion, and received about forty conversions and accessions to the church.

Rev. Dr. Lotteridge, the assembly elected bishop of the new Diocese of Long Island, New York, was consecrated to his office in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on the 27th ult.

Twenty-six Bishops of the Anglican Communion now use pastoral staves, seven or whom likewise have restored the use of the mitre. Of these, 17 are Bishops of the United States, seven in England, one in Australia, one in Canada, and one in Jamaica.

Two Romanists in England have recently come into possession of title. The Marquis of Bute, of one pounds income is said to be £150,000 in the main. Rome seeks such converts. Nuns, Jesuits and monasteries can be built up with their aid.

Bishop Eastburn, of the Diocese of Massachusetts, has refused to sign the testimonials of Dr. Brooks, of the Bishopric of the Diocese of Western N. Y. The Diocese of Dr. Brooks is strongly toward Romish ceremonies and doctrines.

Interesting discoveries of the probable walls of the Temple, at Jerusalem, have recently been made. Excavations under the Mosque of Omar, it is said, bring to light walls of stone, the lowest of which is "so large that it cannot be moved, but in the pocket, the question now is, which of the American music watches is best and nearly cheapest?"

The Waltham manufacture has deservedly made its way to an immense business, in the use of evident and persistent opposition. Through a period of fifteen years it has steadily and regularly advanced—the last year's sales having been emphatically larger than those of any preceding year. The secret of this is that the watches have stood the test of enduring and general value; they are found to be good in the long run as well as their merits, and they are reliable as well as exceptionally good. No other establishment in the world ever sold its like of watches, or any one of its extensive, and the Waltham Company began by resolving to make a first-class article, and they have consistently adhered to it, and have spared no pains or expense to keep that fact before the public. For further information in respect to this subject, we refer the reader to the business card of the Company in another column.

We hope nobody will find fault with the result of the investigation of the Wells, Fargo & Co. mail contract, inasmuch as it has been shown by the testimony that the contractors, Wells, Fargo & Co., were the only parties who will possibly carry the mails "under the conditions." But the Postmaster General need to helper with Tom, Dick and Harry, and the Congress of the United States refused to abolish the law omitting from being would now more than equalled the difference. The explanation reminds us of the "circumstantial evidence" in the case of Wells, Fargo & Co. employing Hughes to do the contract. Spoke around the corner, and then fog out of sight. When he was wanted, he couldn't be found. It has been cruelly intimated that Wells, Fargo & Co. backed up so much that the sunshine got hot and offensive. But then there was a small dollar "to accept the contract at their own rate, which were as proportionately high as the rates of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company." Therefore it is quite clear that Wells, Fargo & Co. "were the only parties who could possibly carry the mails."

Some enemy of the army of clerks employed in the Departments at Washington, relates the following anecdote of one who succeeded in securing a long berth in one of the bureaus, on shortly after was promoted by the clerk in charge to examine a certain file of papers, and so he began. With a look of mingled surprise and indignation he inquired:

"Do you think I have nothing to copy except "copies, sir; what do you suppose you are "here for?"

"I do not know how much work there may be in the shop, but it reminds me of the man or he which a gentleman obtained his diploma in Washington several years ago. He was challenging the doctor of philosophy to a "scholarly debate, drew a document of foolscap from a convenient desk, and seemed his diploma as a M. D., all in two years, with a view little more left in his pocket. We warmly shook hands with the doctor elect, however.

The unity of the colonies all of anglo-saxon to American intention. Thirty patents have already been granted in Jamaica for farming new improvements in the hitherto cultivation alone. It is stated that the first was granted in 1866 to a gentleman in Kingston, and the last to a Spanish Town gentleman. A number of that city gives an illustration of a cocoa extractor invented recently, with which great speed is attained. It is one or two horse power. The machine is half roasted in the fruit, and is liable to be taken off at short and without a moment's warning.

A Chinese chemist has at last discovered the art of making an artificial stone equal to marble. The patent stone is called Imitation-ite. It is prepared in slabs, ten feet long, five wide and one thick. These slabs are fitted one, sliced into smaller pieces the next, and hammered into slabs for mantelpieces, tables, &c. The smaller pieces make excellent flagging for any court, and can be laid any color. The inventor has at last solved the problem of making an artificial stone that will imitate wood, granite, and silkworms.

Washington Weather.

The organic value of American watches to all citizens is too well understood, in this country at least, to need further distinction. American watches having connected on all hands to their lasting value, and their merits fully manifested, but in the pocket, the question now is, which of the American music watches is best and nearly cheapest?

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Our Churches.

Denominational and Personal.

The Fourteenth street Baptist Church, Allegheny, and Dr. Jamieson's, of this city, are reported as having in progress meetings of unusual interest. The Third and Fourth Baptist Churches of this city are also reported as having commenced, by baptisms, the former the present, and the latter the fourteenth, instant.

The Rev. A. G. Kirk, pastor of the Baptist Church, on Sharp street, Allegheny, baptized, on the 24th ult., four persons, and on the 26th instant, seven.

The Central Church, Allegheny, with School Presbyterians, elected its pastor, Rev. Mr. —, at his new residence, but outside the city, one day last week, leaving "groundwater" will many good wishes for his happiness.

The Old School Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, have called Rev. S. M. Davis, a licentiate of the Saltsburg Presbytery, and a graduate of the present senior class in the Western Theological Seminary, to become its pastor.

Rev. W. E. Finch, in the employ of the Methodist Episcopal churches, of this city and Allegheny, as a City Missionary, has been holding a series of meetings at Woods Run, which have already resulted in the conversion of twenty persons. He has received some twenty-five into membership.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Birmingham, has recently added, to all, 128 persons to its membership. And at South Pittsburgh the church of the same order has added fifty. Revival meetings are still in progress at both places.

Accessions of members by conversion, are also reported at the First Methodist Church, East Common, Allegheny, and at Robeson Street Church, Pittsburgh. Both these churches have been in progress both these churches, during the past several weeks.

Two old School Presbyterians have organized a Presbytery in New Mexico, called the "Presbytery of Santa Fe." The last General Assembly of that body gave the proper authority. A part of that school has been started at Santa Fe, and a College is also projected.

The Presbytery of Shandong, Old School, met at Chefoo, October 15th and 16th, 1868. Fifteen members were added during the year to the Church in Tungchow, and ten in Chefoo, and observing accounts were given of the progress of the mission schools in both places. The native church at Tungchow have elected their own pastor—the fruit of their faith in Christ—the supporting one of their own number as a native to carry in a village some thirty miles from the city.

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The annual meeting of the China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced at Foochow, on the 15th of October, and was organized by the superintendent, S. D. Waller, D. D., calling the roll, thirteen ministers and fifteen assistant helpers answered to their names.

The National Sunday-School Convention, county and unsectarian, will meet in Newark, N. J., April 28th, to which locality and unity to the attendance of State organizations which have been sufficient. The call is signed by thirty-two Governors and very many others of note in the country.

The Old School Presbyterians commenced the year with a debt of nearly $700 owing to their Foreign Missionary Board. The Board, however, has been able to meet all its obligations, and has already commenced the year with a balance in the Treasury. It is stated, however, that Wells, Fargo & Co. failed to do their part in the contract to go and afterwards. Then the city of Boston "provided goat" to accept the contract at their own rate, which were as proportionately high as the rates of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company." Therefore it is quite clear that Wells, Fargo & Co. "were the only parties who could possibly carry the mails."

Rumor has it that some of the new State House, at Harrisburg, will be ornamented with paintings from the following description, the accurate character of the same as to some one in particular, and from the artist of his "leader." He says: "The audience was emphatically the most select and fashionable we ever remember to have seen, though we have before now listened to such, places in New York, when Fifth avenue and Madison square were represented. The ladies of Cincinnati, Covington, and their suburbs, are afraid of their Eastern sisters in personal charms, while in respect to fashion they are not a million behind, though the Gordian bend is conformed—a mark of Western good sense over Eastern weak imbecilities."

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A New York letter states that the multiplicity of highway robberies, burglaries, and other like crimes among us, is leading to the organization of self-constituted vigilance bodies, who seem to doubt the ability of the police to put down crime. The same writer says: "Private detectives are hired and armed to have done as policemen's business is within the few days past.

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see so many communications in the Commercial relative to this subject that I cannot refrain from saying a few words in favor of the consolidation. I was very much opposed to it, and voted and did all I could against it, under the impression that there was no benefit which would accrue to the people at large, but I am now convinced that I was wrong, and that it would not be accomplished more economically by us as a township. I unconditionally resolve. There has been no decided advantage and we have been dissatisfied in a great variety in a dozen different ways, and at a moderate cost. I will enumerate a few that strike me at the moment. No doubt many others will occur to the minds of those more conversant with the subject. We have the water pipes with the necessary fire plugs to Craft avenue, to be extended to the old City District limits, at the second ballot gate is charging. The fire alarm telegraph is being extended to the same point, and will be up, and we have been promised a fire engine. A tip-top, systematic board will, at any time, get down on all necessary roads in a substantial manner, and in being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, so that a good road can be made passable as fast as possible, a matter long wished for, and which was not done, or to an exceedingly small extent, previous to consolidation. There are a few of the streets that require lighting, and I have no doubt necessary to increase the value of property in a short time. I do not think it worth while to enlarge the point here.

We have not been troubled much upon or treated lately by the other part of the city, "on the corner," since the consolidation, and very much so, and of the Mayor would, on private days and hours, be very much pleased to see him, as it would be a most perfection as the conducive to the public good. Thanks, gentlemen, for your kindness in the favor in the last election, and I hope you will not be disappointed and regretted consolidation, and when you do succeed in your efforts to have the city annexed to our nothing good in it, have any thing to say against it, now is the time.

OAKLAND.

The oil producers of Pennsylvania held a meeting at Oil City on the 30th ult., for the purpose of considering measures for their relief from monopolies in the use of torpedoes and casing for wells. It seems that various individuals have taken out patents for the use of torpedoes and others claim exclusive right in the casing, with certain improvements, which, they say, the producers believe are not well founded, and that they are being made the tools for the ambitious designs of others. Messrs. Jonathan Coburn, of Titusville; Samuel Q. Brown, of Meadville; George E. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. Lockhart, Kelly & Co., and Messrs. Brough, of Franklin, were appointed a general committee to have general management of the cases in behalf of the public. The general Committee appointed an executive committee of seven, with power to employ counsel, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Titusville, on the 25th inst.

Messrs. Tuckaker and Sherry make a good thing out of the Patent Office in stamps. The congressional Committee appointed to investigate the matter, reported a bill to prevent the purchase of such by Government officials. Messrs. Tuckaker and Sherry expended some $6,000 for stationery and printing than they were authorized to do by law. Books worth 50 were charged at $80. Cash books worth $1 were charged at $3. Pocket memorandum books worth 25 cents were charged at $2. Printing envelopes worth about $1 per 1,000 were charged at $20, and some at $40. Ruling worth about $2 per 1,000 sheets were charged at $20. Printing letter books worth $1 per 1,000, charged at $15, and so on.

In one instance where goods to the value of $1,000 were purchased, the bill for the article for nothing cash, entered them up at $3,000. This wholesale stealing, in a short time, would more than make up the ten per cent. advance the clerks claimed for.

A correspondent says: The first thought of a traveler, upon arriving in a strange city, is a desire to find a good hotel at moderate rates. Shanghai, such is the hospitality of its residents, that only the first-class hotel maintains an existence, and that only by adopting the charges made in the hotels of Hyde Park House is one of the finest in the world, and would be no honor to London, Paris, or New York. Yet there are many visitors to the foreign who chose to keep himself to an establishment where the dining room affords the advantages of the Chinese market and the wholesale popularity of French wines.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the great hall of that city was filled, on a Saturday evening, with an audience of more than ten persons that hardly supplanted an infidel's lecture on the "Origin of Species." He found it there in a large town or city in Massachusetts with a similar audience, in kind, might not be gathered, under favoring circumstances. It is not to be supposed that the Bible is to be read with the same interest as the Arabian Nights, or even the Pilgrim's Progress, but it is a book of such commanding importance that it does not think it worth while to argue the point here.

Mr. Hayes and Governor Geary,

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Drafts Issued on the Principal and Note of Exchange Brokers and Bankers.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN GOLD

Government Securities.

Will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Thursday, P. M., February 4, 1869.

The difficulty in the money market still continues to be the only drawback to a fair average for the business of the week. No speculative demand for stocks has yet manifested itself, and the general disposition of capitalists, some of the most wealthy men in the city are now in the habit of borrowing money at the banks to accommodate customers, is to keep their funds at command for the transaction of regular business. The banks are prepared to accommodate the public, but they are not overstocked with currency.

—There was no inquiry for the element of stocks to-day. Yesterday Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago was in demand at 100, but to-day there was no disposition to buy at any price. We have heard of no transactions in either to-day. The inactivity of stock is interesting in some connection with the advance in oil. Cleveland and Pacific Tunnel is offered at 2 without purchasers. The regular ten per cent. dividend paying securities are certainly cheap at their price.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.	Coup.
6's, '81			
5-20's, '62			
5-20's, '64			
5-20's, '65			
5-20's, '65, new			
5-20's, '67			
5-20's, '68			
10-40's			

—Gold was drooping to-day, despite the strong efforts made by bullions to keep up the premium. Large amounts were purchased yesterday and to-day to enter the market, but the general impression is that gold must go down, when it is the popular view and the general expectation that gold must go down, the least rise is sufficient to draw the metal into the market from the hands of those who are willing to sell at as high a point, believing there is a steady European demand for our bonds and for all we choose. Millions of dollars worth have gone over in this way since the beginning of the year. The bill and spar drawn against them have obviously for a great extent the immediate necessity for more shipments, specie ready for export. We do not believe there is any great draught upon gold in the United States. There are indications in the orders received by foreign banking houses that the European demand for American securities will be very much greater in investments a few years ago, is likely to be so now. The payments abroad fully appreciate the immense advancement which must accrue to the value of our securities by the adjustment now in the line of the great continental trade which is becoming the facts for which the United States and the immediate of Ireland and the Canadas. Our New England and Middle States are already purchasing largely of the bulk of several Western lines. The effect of these purchases, should they continue, will be a difference in a good instance with specie shipments.

—The stock market fluctuated heavily and comparatively ruled higher than yesterday. Chicago, Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburgh recovered materially from the heavy decline. The Government securities were dull.

—It is said that the preferred stock taken for the 40 per cent amounts to $2,000,000. The stock itself is held at Philadelphia and Amsterdam, to Hower one of the Pennsylvania Railroad directors, is said not finding expression to place a test. When did we from the long lines it is an effort to hold its wings to the Rising sun, but on the discovery that the issue of a minor speculation it would be required to make room for the use of railway stocks, it will go on upon the side walk, which is the most unfashionable thoroughfare. It may be that a greater difficulty which surrounds the Erie loans have been all removed, and it may need, in order to break up the price, or that the issue could keep up what little they are now assured of as the preliminary to some decisive movement, but the general impression is that the present figure has the generally prevailing opinion. Is that the origin has run the path of its ambition; that they are without room, after the numerous exchanges of interests, to make any further progress. Whether or not this is the case, we do not know. It is a nice point that Erie must run its unenlightened itself from. Will the genius the chief spirit of Erie prove equal the emergency? Or will he sink lightened the sea of disaster and ruin? Pacific Mail continues on reports undesirable to its quarterly extend, which are considered for speculative but, by far no official statement has been able to report to it. The weakness of the oil is far more from the fact that capitalists feel assured that the value of the fluid, the principal, as well as a large portion of the second class, will see the railroad a moment it is completed, and find a large share of the first-class freight will take the new direction. The statements of companies, which will be lost in the battle of Company, and hastening for very large, if are to be made up on an increase in the with America and China business.

The following table, made up from the Stock Exchange, gives the W. Kennedy's Stock sions, Apollo Building, No. 57 Fourth avenue, ows the prices of the way stocks, Gold, etc., the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	Morning.	Noon.	Close.
6's, '81			
5-20's, '62			
5-20's, '64			
5-20's, '65			
5-20's, '65, new			
5-20's, '67			
5-20's, '68			
10-40's			
Gold			

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—Comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following figures:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
U. Central				
Illinois Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
New York Central				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh				
Cleveland and Toledo				
Chicago and Rock Island				
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne				
Chicago and Northwestern				
Chicago and Northwestern preferred				
Ohio and Mississippi				
Ohio and Mississippi preferred				
Pacific Mail				
Western Union Telegraph				
Quicksilver				
Quicksilver preferred				
Canton Company				
Cumberland preferred				
New York and Erie preferred				
Boston and Albany				
Boston and Maine				
Boston and Providence				
Boston and Worcester				
Boston and Lowell				
Boston and Lowell				
Boston and Lowell

The Daily Commercial,

CITY MATTERS.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCES AT McKEESPORT.

The Miraculous Power and other Indications Very Great Value—Lots about $50,000 Practical Investment—Progress of the Fire—A Fine Department Needed.

The borough of McKeesport, some eleven miles from the city, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, was visited by a very destructive conflagration at an early hour on Friday morning. From various sources we have learned the following particulars. Shortly after three o'clock on the morning mentioned the occupants of a house on Market street, the second facing from a small frame building located on Market street, one door from the corner of Fifth street and immediately adjoining the Riverside House, which is occupied as a boarding house, were awakened by the cry of fire. The building which was but one story in height, was occupied as a dry goods, notion and millinery shop by a widow named Mrs. Dailey. The flames had made considerable headway before being discovered and the material of which the building was composed being oil and combustible fell an easy prey to the devouring element. Several of the citizens residing in close proximity to the scene of the fire were aroused from their slumbers by the "cracking" of the flames, and they hastened to the fire to render all the assistance found necessary. The building in which the fire originated was but a few feet distant from the Riverside House, and the latter, together with a large stock of dry goods, millinery, &c., which Mrs. Dailey had on hand, had the fire caught here as it would have done, must, in all probability, have followed the destruction of the Riverside House, and perhaps the whole business portion of the town. The flames had made considerable headway before the citizens were aroused from their slumbers, and the fire had communicated to the roof of the building in which the Riverside House is located, and which is owned by Mr. Brown, the Burgess of the borough, before the citizens were aroused to a sense of the danger which was threatening the destruction of the whole block. The Riverside House, which is owned by Mr. Brown, the Burgess of the borough, is one of the most commodious and well-kept hotels in the county, and is largely patronized by the citizens of Pittsburgh, who visit McKeesport during the summer season. The building is three stories in height, and is built of brick. The fire caught with great rapidity from the roof of the building in question to that, and it was feared that the entire block, which includes, besides the Riverside House, Brown's store, Lowman & Co.'s store and the establishment of Mr. Wm. Shelton, would be swept away. Most of the citizens in the borough were by this time on hand, and by bringing to bear upon the flames the limited amount of fire apparatus which was necessary, succeeded in the course of an hour in getting the conflagration under control